

man mind. We are indebted for our constitution more to a conjunction of circumstances, than to the superior wisdom and intelligence of our forefathers; and herein lies our great danger—that a conjunction of circumstances to which we may be indifferent for the time, may overthrow our institutions. We seem to have a fear of their stability; the preservation of our liberty is now lost in the glory of our arms. Nobody talks now of the blessings of liberty. In our early history, the great anxiety was to retain our liberty. Now, the great anxiety is, to convince the world of our military power. The motto used to be, that the power was always stealing from the many to the few, and that the price of liberty was perpetual vigilance. Now, we seem to resemble those maxims not at all, but the opinion appears to be that we hold our liberty by divine right. I fear that if we do not be vigilant, we shall find this to be the greatest mistake of all; and it is a great mistake to suppose that it is our divine mission to carry the principles of our liberty, by force of arms, over this continent; and that nothing can affect our security. If we persist in this delusion, the day of retribution will come; and it will bring with it destructive consequences, as surely as I now am addressing this American Senate. I am, therefore, opposed to the policy of holding Mexico by right of conquest, and of annexing it, either as a province, or territories, or States, of this government. But what are we to do? After speaking of his effort to arrest the war and its consequences, Mr. Calhoun said he saw not the smallest chance of disentangling ourselves by the defensive line; by taking, in this way, the decision and indemnity into our own hands.

Had time been allowed when the President sent in his message, declaring a state of war, Mr. C. said he should have vindicated a plan to be pursued. He would have relieved Gen. Taylor; he would have had a committee to enquire and report on the relations existing between us and Mexico, showing that as yet there was no actual state of war. Had that failed of inducing negotiation, he should have held the territories on this side of the Rio Grande, and maintained his position on the boundary which it might have been deemed proper to claim, which would embrace lands of some value to us, and of no use to Mexico. But he had been overruled. Where the defensive line should now be, he had no opinion now to give. He was not now prepared to say where we could designate the best line; but he would say, that we should evacuate the central provinces. [Mr. Reverdy Johnson—What's that, Mr. Calhoun, we should evacuate?] We should evacuate the central parts of the States now occupied, and call back the troops to a defined boundary, receiving sufficient territory for a proper indemnity, the final decision to be subject to negotiation, as well as the expenses of the war. It may take years to secure a peace, even upon this plan; but one great point would be gained—we should disentangle ourselves. We are now tied to a dead corpse, and we should disentangle ourselves from it as soon as possible. If we should only be kept quiet, and pursue our true international policy, with masterly inactivity, and wait the day for our destiny, we shall do better than to grin ten thousand victories in battle. Mr. Calhoun said he was an old man, he was almost among strangers; and that if he had urged anything that was strange or peculiar, upon the Senate, they must attribute it to the impressions of thirty-five years ago. This was not the first time he had opposed the policy of war. In the case of the proposed repeal upon France, he had stood almost alone in the Senate to resist it. He was utterly opposed to it. England had interfered, and no war took place. He admonished his friends of the administration that there might be some contingencies to come, which they did not see—something in the vigorous central prosecution of this war, from year to year, which would seal the death warrant of our beloved institutions; and yet the party appeared to be reversing the order of their declivities; they were opposed to the national debt; and the prosecution of this war was hourly adding to the national debt.

The expenses of this campaign would be found equal to the expenses of the Revolution. They were opposed to an increase of the patronage of the Executive Government; yet what could so rapidly increase it as the policy now pursued? They were in favor of a pure metallic currency; yet did we not all know that our treasury notes and paper stock were becoming more and more the staple of our country? They were in favor of free trade; yet the war thus prosecuted, has already rendered it impossible to make any progress in free trade for many years to come. The alternative is pressing; it is magnanimous to retrace your steps when you are in error; it is an act of reason to sacrifice your mere pride for the good of the country. In saying that there is no alternative between this defensive line of policy to that of the President, I say so, because public opinion is made up, and

there can be no peace with Mexico short of an acquisition of territory. Mr. C. only spoke to his friends on the Whig side of the House, and bore testimony, that though they had voted for the war, which he had opposed, they had done it under protest, and for the relief of Gen. Taylor; but they had voted to get territory at the last session; and, at this session, when the public sentiment was made up, the only way for safety now, was the defensive line, and it must be adopted at this session, or we shall have to go on, and meet the hazard of entire occupation, for better or for worse. He would propose nothing now; but if he found that he should be supported in those views, he should yet, perhaps, move for a committee to confer with the distinguished General now in town, on the proper and best line to be adopted. It may not be this year; it may not be for many years; but we shall secure a peace; and we shall secure the great object of disentangling ourselves.

Notes at the South-Slave Auctions and Slavery Extension

Extract from a private letter from a gentleman travelling at the South to his friends in this city: I have seen some strange things in the way which have made me detest Slavery more than ever. We hear of slaves being sold, and might even see them, provided they are black, without a shudder, as we think of them as half brutalized negroes; but when we see, as I did, half a dozen girls from 16 to 22 years old, nearly white, with straight hair, evincing by their deportment as much refinement and sensibility as half the population of the North, the case is different. This I saw going down the Alabama River. It made me feel absolutely sick—as I felt when I first saw a dozen with the cat-o'-nine tails administered on board of a ship. Some of them were quite pretty, and sang fashionable songs with much taste and feeling; they were all nearly dressed, and had rings and other jewelry. They were evidently pelted house servants, and did not look as though they had ever done a day's hard work in their lives. They occupied a part of the cabin.

Below, and belonging to the same man, were a dozen poor fellows fastened to a long chain by a hand-cuff. These were common field-hands. They had been bought, as well as the girls, in Virginia and Maryland, and were being taken to Louisiana to be sold to the planters. Had the girls above mentioned been entirely white, I could not have been more disgusted. A planter who travelled with us told me that in his section of country (North Alabama and West Georgia) the sight of mouldering mansions, stores, and other improvements, was most melancholy. The wood had all been cut off, the fields cropped till they became worthless, no attempt being made to manure the land, and when the plantation was ruined, the planter moved with his slaves to new lands in Mississippi or Louisiana, and when these in their turn were exhausted, to Arkansas or Texas. This is the legitimate result of Slavery. The accounts of the desire of the South to procure new territory from Mexico, and establish Slavery in it—not, as they pretended, to establish a political balance, but to have a market for their slave population. No merely the increase of the slaves is removed to the new lands, but the capital also, if I may so express myself, from which the increase springs.

I believe Virginia and Maryland will show a smaller slave population at the next census than they did at the last. This, too, when large tracts of fine lands in these States are still lying uncultivated, thereby affording room for the domestic institution to expand. No State would consent to receive Slavery into its borders, if once a moderate white population was established; but the large and immediate profit caused slave labor to be used at first, and the dark cloud sweeps over the State, the land a garden of Eden before it, and in its track desolation and ruin. I go heart and soul for the Wilmot Proviso. If Slavery could be confined to the limits it now occupies—I mean the particular plantations—in fifty years it would be extinct, as the land would long before that time run out, and the slaves be thereby rendered worthless. Besides this, the facility of their escape into the surrounding free territory, would in itself lessen their value.

A Singular Incident

A late number of the New York Sun contains the following advertisement: "If the cabman who brought a gentleman to the Astor House, at about eleven o'clock this morning, (Monday,) will call at the office, and leave word with either of the clerks, at what street and number he found the gentleman, he will be most liberally rewarded."

the facts, as he presented them, make out a case such as has rarely occurred in N. York, or elsewhere. It appears, by the statement, that a gent. came arrived in N. York, from Syracuse, with \$15,000, for the purpose of making purchases. Having selected his goods, and got his drafts cashed, he started off, with three fine fellows, (drummers,) upon a spree. After getting pretty well excited at the stimulating game of ten pins—nothing more—they explored the unknown regions of Church and Leonard Streets—until, at last, our country merchant found himself, by some mysterious agency, leaning over an area railing in Walker Street, and there all consciousness left him, together with some \$12,000 in cash, and \$300 worth in jewelry, at 3 o'clock in the morning. The first returning dawn of reason hit him hard at about 10 o'clock on Monday morning, when he awoke in bed, and glancing at his under and only covering, discovered its material to be coarse cotton, instead of fine linen! which, operating (like a brainy smasher) as an eye-opener, he raised himself, and espied a very fair young girl ironing at a side-table, while his clothes were hanging upon chairs before the fire. "Will you have the kindness to tell me, Miss, how the duce I came here?" "Yes, sir; I saw you in Walker Street, about 3 o'clock in the morning, clinging to a lamp-post, and, as you could not name to me your residence or destination, I took the liberty of bringing you to my lodgings—[and of relieving you of the balance of my money, thought he!] Your clothes were soiled, as was your linen. I have washed the one and cleaned the other, and they will be ready in a few moments." "I believe I had a small sum of money about me last night, Miss!" ejaculated like a man conscious of his own ruin. "Not a very small sum, sir," she replied; but here it is, sir, with the watch and jewelry." The gent. man dressed himself, and slipping a \$100 note into her hand, hurried down stairs—jumped into a cab she had ordered at his request, and was soon set down at the Astor House, nor was it, until on narrating his wonderful escape from robbery, and a friend inquiring where this singular creature lived, that he cursed his stupidity at not having taken notice of the location.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 12. SENATE.—Mr. Hale presented a petition signed by 2,900 Unitarians, praying for the withdrawal of our troops from Mexico, and for the appointment of Commissioners to treat for peace. Mr. Dickinson gave his views upon his resolution in a speech of considerable length. He was in favor of annexing all Mexican territory now in our possession, and leaving the subject of slavery as an after consideration to be determined by the inhabitants. Senators Yulee and Hale offered substitutes for the Ten Regiment Bill. Mr. Clayton resumed his remarks. He was opposed to an increase of the army as unnecessary. He was also opposed to the bill to forward supplies to the present force now in Mexico. Mr. Butler gave notice he should move to recommit the bill for amendments so as to provide for increasing the number of regiments now in service, instead of authorizing ten new regiments.

SENATE.—Mr. Bradbury of Maine presented the credentials of Mr. Moore, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Fairfield's death. He was sworn. Mr. Cameron submitted a resolution appointing a select committee to investigate the late defalcation at the Philadelphia mint. Mr. Mangum's resolution, calling for General Scott's plan of the war, was then taken up, and Mr. Cass opposed its passage. He contended that it was not judicious to disclose the plans for the war. Mr. Mangum spoke in favor of his resolution, indignantly repelling the idea that the plans of the Executive ought not to be disclosed to the American people, when in fact they were already disclosed to the Mexicans by public orders. Mr. Allen spoke zealously against the resolution, thought it ought not to pass, and moved to lay it on the table. Mr. Mangum rejoined and the resolution was then passed over informally. The order of the day being the ten regiment bill, it was then taken up, and Mr. Butler of S. C. opposed its passage, and pointed out its defects. It was unnecessary to increase the executive patronage, as this would do; this patronage being already too large and dangerous. His proposed amendment, providing for the increase of the number of the companies and regiments already in the field, with out organizing new ones, would (not) increase this power. He denounced a servile compliance with the demands of the executive, and feared that some members would give him 200,000 men if he desired so many, and merely because the President asked for them. He thought Mexico had a right to complain of the terms demanded by us as the price of peace. Mr. Badger of N. C. has the floor on this subject to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Mr. Boyd offered a resolution to stop debate on the President's message immediately on going into committee of the whole. Mr. Stephens moved to postpone the resolution to Monday next. Carried, yeas 96, nays 89. Mr. Giddings offered a resolution, citing the case of the negro purchase in Congressional boarding house (1) and providing for a select committee of five to inquire into the expediency of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or removing the seat of government to a free State. Mr. Gayle, of Ala., moved to lay the resolution on the table, and demanded the

reference to a Select Committee, who would be able to show Mr. Polk that he was bound to furnish the information asked. Mr. Seleneck, of Ohio, said it was time that the Representatives of the people should assert their rights. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of Pa., next took the floor and justified the President in the course he had pursued in relation to the resolution. Several other members spoke on the subject, and much excitement was manifested. The message was made the special order of the day for next Tuesday.

SENATE.—Mr. Dix presented a petition from Edward Mills, asking to be released from the contract in reference to the Bremen line of steamers. Mr. Mangum's resolution calling for the plans of the campaign as proposed by General Scott came up, which on motion of Mr. Sevier, was laid on the table—yeas 32, nays 20—agreeable to previous notice. Mr. Webster asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill which was read a second and third time by unanimous consent, and was finally passed; it makes attachments issuing out of U. S. Courts conform to the laws and regulations of such attachments in the several States. Mr. Bagby submitted a resolution denying the power of the general government under the constitution, to improve harbors and rivers and construct internal improvements. The Ten Regiment Bill was taken up. Mr. Badger spoke for some length of time against the bill.

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State Legislature.

Some progress appears to be making in legislation, at Michigan, although only one session a day is held, because the mud is so deep in the streets, and the roots and stumps so thick, and the boarding houses so scattered that the members cannot meet in committees in the evening. Okeema is talked of as a new name for the Capital. Dr. Denton has proposed a number of measures looking towards legal reform. He has given notice of his intention to introduce several bills, relative to increasing the civil jurisdiction of county courts—giving criminal jurisdiction—relative to county judges—providing for the trial of criminals without indictment in certain cases, &c. &c., and then moved the suspension of the rules and introduced the bill. Senator Allen offered a resolution of inquiry of the Prof. of the University, if in their opinion it would not greatly promote education and the good of the people, to establish an institution for the education of females, in connection with the University of this State. Mr. Eldredge, to whom had been referred a resolution relative to making a plank walk on one side of Washington street, and for clearing the streets, on the school section, at the expense of the State, in this place, reported adverse. The "pay bill" passed the House, and also the bill to change the name of this place to "Lansing." The Senate will not probably concur.

Michigan, Jan. 19. Senator Fitzgerald presented a petition for the extension of the charter of the Farmer's and Mechanics Bank. Senator Griswold presented preamble and resolutions of the Board of Auditors of the county of Wayne, asking for the passage of an act authorizing the levying of a tax to pay for the construction of a jail in said county. Senator Balch presented a petition asking for the division of the State into six judicial circuits of the circuit court—that the circuit courts have their jurisdiction increased—that the county courts be abolished, and that two new judges be added to the Supreme court. The bill repealing the militia tax was amended and passed. A large number of bills went through the committee of the whole, and were placed on the general order. The joint resolution fixing the time for the election of a State Treasurer, was laid on the table. The bill to amend an act to regulate the proceedings in cases pending in chancery and the circuit courts, and to amend an act for revising and consolidating the statutes of the State, was taken from the table. When Senator Eldredge offered a substitute therefor, which was read a third time and passed. Senator Berry offered a new resolution instructing the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of the reduction of the minimum price of unsold university lands. Senator Allen gave notice of a bill creating a fund out of the proceeds of the sale of the Salt Spring lands of this State for the support of branches to the State University, to be established in every county under the joint direction of the Regents and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Senator Griswold, gave notice of a bill to extend the time for the collection of certain taxes for 1847 in Hamtramck, also a bill to amend section 134, chapter 90, title 21 of the Revised Statutes. The Senate then went into committee of the whole, and considered several bills, which were reported back, but before any action was had, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Noyes presented a petition for the repeal of the militia tax. Mr. Campbell presented a petition for the abolition of the county courts, and for the establishment of two additional judicial circuits. Mr. W. R. Martin, four petitions relative to a road from the capital to Hastings in Berry county. Mr. Mathews, for the enactment of garnishee laws. Mr. Turner reported back the claims of S. Pattison, and stated that no legislative action was necessary. Mr. Young, from the committee on the militia reported back the resolution from

the Senate, relative to the enrollment of the volunteer regiment into the regular service.

Mr. King-Jay reported a bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Greenfield. Also, reported the resolution of inquiry relative to the maintenance of the poor by the townships in which they reside back and recommended that no change be made in existing laws. The Senate bill to amend title 21, chapter 94, section 18 of the R. S. was passed. Senate bill to incorporate the Detroit Merchant's Exchange company was read twice and referred. There will be a motion made to limit the charter to 50 years. Mr. Mulhollen gave notice of a bill amending the R. S. relative to highways and bridges. Mr. Scott gave notice of a bill to amend section 72 of chap. 20 of the R. S. The House then went into committee of the whole on sundry bills, and spent the balance of the forenoon. Among others was the interest bill. There is no doubt of the adoption of either the Senate or House bill. All concur in the necessity of an immediate payment of the semi-annual interest on the recognized debt of the State.

Jan. 20. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Thomson presented the petition of 310 citizens of Flint, asking for the charter of a railroad from Pontiac to Flint, upon the most practicable and eligible route. Also, a petition from the Board of Supervisors of the county of Genesee, praying for an alteration of the law relative to the assessment of highway taxes. Mr. Shoemaker presented the petition of Leander Chapman and 110 other citizens of Jackson county, asking for a repeal of the court law, the creation of two new circuits of the circuit court, and the establishment of a court of chancery having concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court, &c. Mr. Hart, from the committee on division of towns and counties, to whom was referred the petition of citizens of Detroit, asking for the division of fourth ward of said city, reported a bill to amend an act entitled an act relative to ward elections in the city of Detroit, and for other purposes, approved March 27th, 1839, in which they asked the concurrence of the Senate, and to be discharged from the further consideration thereof. The bill was ordered to a third reading, and two thirds of the Senators present voting therefor, read the third time and passed. The bill to amend title 21, chapter 94, section 18 of the revised statutes of 1846, was ordered to be enrolled. Mr. Thomson gave notice of a joint resolution relative to the government of the United States referring to the State of Michigan any and all sums of money expended by this State in fitting out the first regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry, in pursuance of a requisition made by the war department on the executive of this State.

Also, of a bill to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Co. Also, a bill to amend the charter of the Lake Superior Fishing and Mining Co. Mr. Thomson offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be requested to furnish for the use of the Senate one hundred copies of his last annual report, and that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to furnish said Superintendent of Public Instruction with a copy of this resolution. Mr. Cook moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost. Mr. Eldredge moved to amend by adding at the end of the resolution—"and that each Senator be and he is hereby instructed to send such copies as he may receive to the unmarried female portion of his constituents"—which was accepted by the mover of the resolution. Mr. Cook moved to refer the resolution to the committee on public instruction, which was agreed to. The question being on adopting the resolution as amended, it was decided to be in the negative. Mr. Allen gave notice of a bill to provide by a general law for the organization of all townships when they shall contain a specified number of qualified voters. The bill to amend sec. 32 of chap. 92 of the R. S. of 1846, and the bill authorizing and empowering the Secretary of State to dispose, by sale or exchange, of certain statute books, were severally passed. The House transacted a vast amount of business to-day. The general order was taken up and cleared. No adjournment for dinner took place until past two o'clock, so many of the members who had a mile or so to walk, had a late dinner. This is most essentially a working Legislature. We have seldom seen a member's seat vacant during the hours of session. Mr. Emmons presented the petition of Herbert Adams and others, of Ontonagon, for the organization of that town-

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ship.

Mr. Pierce, pursuant to previous notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to define a homestead and exempt the same from forced sale in certain cases. Mr. Littlejohn gave notice of a bill appropriating certain internal improvement lands to be used in constructing a wharf and opening certain roads for the benefit of the Holland colony now settling in the counties of Ottawa and Allegan. Mr. Denton gave notice of a bill to amend chap. 142 of the R. S. On motion of Mr. Eldredge, Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the revised statutes of 1846, as to leave the granting of licenses to the township boards, and report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Turner gave notice of a bill to amend sec. 4 of chap. 23 of the statutes, relative to laying out, altering and discontinuing highways. On motion of Mr. Emmons, Resolved, That the committee on the organization of townships and counties be instructed to report a bill providing for the organization of townships, when from irregularity or other causes they have failed to comply with the provisions of the act authorizing the same. The amendment to, being a substitute for the Senate bill to provide for the payment of interest on the liquidated portion of the five million loan, was concurred in, the amendment ordered to be engrossed, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Littlejohn, from the committee on ways and means, by unanimous consent reported a bill for the payment of Andrew Harvie, while claiming a seat in the House of Representatives. The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the general order, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, and reported back to the House, without amendment. A bill to extend the time for the collection and return of taxes in the township of Greenfield, in the county of Wayne; a bill to increase the number of masters in chancery in the several counties in this state; a bill relative to pending proceedings for the partition of real estate; a joint resolution relative to furnishing certain township officers with copies of law; a joint resolution relative to the permanent enrollment of the first regiment of Michigan Volunteers into the service of the United States, under any act of Congress now in force or which may become a law during the present session of Congress. And also reported back, with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House was asked, a bill to incorporate the Detroit Merchant's Exchange Co.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty. Liberty Men, Be Active. Anti-Slavery men should never permit a proper opportunity, for urging the consideration of their principles upon their neighbors and the public, to pass unimproved. We are often placed in circumstances where we can say something, though it be but a few words, in behalf of the slave; or where, at least, we can let it be known that we are the slave's friends; and, as a consequence, the weight of our influence, whatever it may be, will be exerted in behalf of the oppressed. Great events often spring from small causes. A few words or sentences kindly spoken, yet in a manner to show that we firmly believe what we are saying, may be the means of entirely changing the opinions of a friend on the most important subjects. A little tract may revolutionize an entire community. An incident here occurs to my mind which may be worth relating.

I was tarrying for the night at the hospitable residence of a stranger. The frank and kind manner in which I was treated, soon convinced me that his heart was full of genuine benevolence; and his conversation showed that he had not neglected mental cultivation, nor been an inattentive observer of passing events. In a short time the conversation turned upon political subjects, and I ventured to ask—as I had already decided in my own mind—if I might consider him an abolitionist. "Certainly," said he, "I can be nothing else." After a few remarks he continued, "I was a Whig till the summer of '44, when one day a friend, whom I was visiting, put into my hands three Liberty tracts, with the request that I would read them attentively. I took them home; read them once, twice, three times, and saw that, as an honest man and a Christian, I could be a Whig no longer. Elder —, a Baptist preacher, lived near me. I took the tracts that had enlightened and converted me, and went to see him. 'Elder,' said I, 'what are your politics?' 'Democratic,' said he. 'Well,' I continued, 'are you satisfied with your Democracy?' 'No,' replied he, 'and never was. But what can we do? I believe I ought to be an abolitionist, but there is no organization here—no party

ship.

no votes—no voting? 'Well,' said I, 'whether any others vote or not, I am an abolitionist, and shall vote it this fall.' 'Not alone,' cried the Elder in right good earnest, 'I am with you, heart and hand; and he read the tract, and he was with me; and a man who boards with me read them, and he was with me, too. We appointed a meeting at the brick school house, and the elder lectured, and I lectured, and we all lectured; and, in the fall, we held a large meeting in the same house, and two or three good fellows came out from P—, and we had a first rate time, and when an election came, we carried our principles to the ballot box; and, sir,' added he, his eye brightening with joy, 'we are strong now.' Reader, go and do likewise; and, when another election day arrives, may you, too, be able to say with truth, 'we are strong now.'

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, January 29.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT. JOHN P. HALE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. LEICESTER KING, OF OHIO.

State Anti-Slavery Society.

The Anniversary of the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Ann Arbor on the first Thursday in February next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. unless a session be called the evening previous by the President of the Society.

Subsequent to the adjournment of the State Society, it is expected a political convention of the Liberty party will be held for the nomination of Electors of President and Vice President, and for the transaction of other business.

THEODORE FOSTER, Secy.

In consequence of the sickness of our printers, we are delayed one day in the mailing of this number.

The Mexican War.

On reading Mr. Calhoun's speech we concluded to insert it in this number of the Signal, as reported somewhat at length. It is from an old and sagacious statesman, delivered at a momentous crisis of our history, and, like most of his speeches, abounds with comprehensive views and important thoughts. He again advocates the mode of bringing the war to a close which I proposed last year: by drawing a line through a part of the Mexican territory so as to give us a slice sufficient to satisfy our desires, and withdrawing our troops within that line. This seems to be, under all existing circumstances, the best practical mode of bringing the war to a close. It would satisfy, for the present at least, the rapacious spirit of our countrymen, which nothing but more territory will satisfy: it would be safe for us in a military point of view: it would be less expensive and hazardous than the occupation of all Mexico: it would bring in only a small foreign population, say a half to a whole million: it would give us time to consolidate our institutions as we extend them, as all empires must do that are permanent; and it would less endanger a disruption of the old members of the confederacy.

But three other modes of ending the war have been proposed, which it may be well to consider for a moment in connection with this.

1. By withdrawing our troops immediately within our own acknowledged boundaries, and asking no indemnity of Mexico for the expenses of the war. This was Mr. Corwin's proposal, while the latter part of it has been sanctioned by Mr. Clay. He says, in substance, 'Come back, and relinquish all your conquests.' This exhortation is in decided opposition to the American character, which is always for 'going ahead' in every enterprise. The American army never will come back empty handed from the Hall of the Montezumas. Mr. Clay, in giving the advice he did, most effectually impaired his Presidential prospects. Mr. Calhoun and most of our statesmen now acknowledge that more or less territory will certainly be acquired. This mode of terminating the war is a virtual acknowledgment that we have been in the wrong. It is a wise and magnanimous mode; but it is not calculated to please the national vanity, or gratify its acquisitiveness; and will, therefore be rejected by the great mass of the American people.

2. But Mr. Polk has agreed to make a treaty with Mexico, by which she should cede to us about a third of her territory. How can such a treaty be obtained? Will Mexico ever consent to such an outrage upon her nationality? It is very doubtful whether she would under any circumstances. But with whom shall this treaty be made? Should our troops continue to be as successful for six months to come, as they have been for six months past, there will be no government left in Mexico with whom a treaty could be negotiated.

3. The third plan—that of conquering a peace by conquering the whole nation with whom we are at war, is fast gaining in popularity. We can do it: that is no longer a question. We have men, cannon, powder and courage enough to subdue the whole country and keep it in subjection. Will we do it? This is the question now before the American people; and a graver and more momentous one perhaps never was presented for their consideration.

The cost of blood and treasure requisite for the enterprise may be immense; and it may take years to do it; but still it can be done by steady and untiring efforts on our part. A republic, where the hearts of a people are in a war, can carry it on as successfully as a monarchy.

But when we have conquered the twenty states of Mexico, with its seven or eight millions of people, what are we to do with them? Are we to hold the country as conquered provinces, or are

we to admit the twenty states to our own Union substantially on an equal footing with the present 29? One or the other we must do.

If we hold the country in subjugation, divided it to half a dozen provinces, each with its proconsul or viceroy, after the example of the Roman Republic, and each commanding an army to enforce obedience from the provincials, what becomes of the great principle emblazoned by our fathers in the Declaration of Independence, that all governments among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed? Shall we throw away this principle on which all our own States have been organized? Besides, the addition to the appointing power of the President, by the nomination of all the persons necessary to govern a vast country and seven or eight millions of people, would be dangerous in the extreme. We cannot believe that our people would sanction this mode of governing Mexico. It would savor too much of monarchy and arbitrary power.

If, however, then, that if Mexico be subjugated and held permanently, her people must be admitted to a participation in the privileges of self-government. What would be the effect of such an arrangement? Proportioning the representation according to our own, we should have some twenty-five Mexican senators in that august body, and a hundred Representatives to the other House. Senators Santa Anna, Ampudia, Canales, &c., would sit side and side with Webster and Cass and Calhoun. Are we sure, positively so, that such an arrangement would work well? Should we be any better governed, have more liberty, better laws, or lighter taxes, for having 125 Mexicans to help govern us? Would there not be danger of a strong Mexican influence? Washington is distant from Vera Cruz, the principal seaport of Mexico, some 2,500 miles; and one of the first steps after an annexation would probably be to remove the seat of government to New Orleans.

Besides, if the whole of Mexico be annexed, shall its 125 Senators and Representatives represent Free States, or Slave holding States? If the latter, it will give an immense preponderance to the Slave Power over all the Free States, and in fact give the Slaveholders the control of the government through all coming time. But if they all represent Free States, then Slavery will soon be overwhelmed. And we verily believe that this is what Mr. Calhoun now most fears. And hence his efforts to get only a slice of territory, a part of which will lie within the boundaries of Texas, and may therefore be consecrated to Slavery.

Liberty Paper in Iowa.

We have before us a Prospectus of the 'Iowa Freeman' to be published at Fort Madison, at \$2 00 a year, by a company of more than 115 stockholders. It is the first Liberty paper ever commenced in that region. A. St. Clair, Editor.

Another Blow for Freedom—the New York Senate Unanimous.

Mr. Myers' resolution in favor of preserving Freedom in the territories, which had already passed in the Assembly (109 to 5,) passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 21 to 1. (Mr. Tamblin, of Jefferson.) The resolutions of instructions introduced a year since in the Senate by Hon. Samuel Young, distinctly in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and which were again introduced this session by Mr. Hall, were then adopted by a unanimous vote of the Senate. Several Democratic Senators, including Mr. Tamblin and Mr. Adams, recorded their votes in favor of them, and 20 Whig Senators. Against them, none.

So the Legislature of New York stand on this question once more erect, and like her people, unanimous and united and true to Freedom. Mr. Cass will look in vain to this State for that 'change' on this great question, which he said he felt, and thought he saw.—Albany Atlas.

John P. Hale.

The editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, (Democratic) in one of his interesting letters from Washington, gives the following description of Mr. Hale.

'This gentleman has every thing in the way of good looks to recommend him to the kind consideration of the American people. His present prominence is no doubt owing more to circumstances than to talent; although in the latter particular he is far above a mediocrity. His age must be less than 40, of a medium height, and a full round body. His temperament is lymphatic, but enough of the sanguine to give him considerable force of character. He walks erect, has no air, and goes ahead like a locomotive. He counts none exhibit a very good nature, and he is no doubt a big fellow. He would be much astonished to find himself President of the U. S. some day, and so would every body else. But strange things have happened, and I old Massachusettsian too. Some men are born to greatness, others acquire it, and others have greatness thrust upon them. If Mr. Hale ever takes rank among the great, it will be through force of circumstances, and that same combination which has thrust him into the United States Senate, may thrust him into the Presidential Chair.'

The Congressional Gag.

Here is the memorial which Mr. Hale offered in the Senate, and which was offered a reception by such Democrats (!) as CASS and FELCH. Read it, and see if any thing could be more appropriately and respectfully addressed.

'From the Indiana Yearly meeting of Anti-Slavery Friends, held at Newport, Wayne Co. Ind. from the 30th of the 9th to the 5th of the 10th month inclusive, 1847.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:—We your petitioners, believing all carnal war to be Anti-Christian, and the present war with Mexico to be one of pre-eminence injustice, wickedness and barbarity, respectfully but earnestly request you, to use all the means in your power to put an immediate termination to the bloody conflict. And further we would solicit the exercise of the powers of the Government vested in your hands, to put an immediate termination to slavery, with all its horrid consequences, so far as those powers extend.

Signed on behalf of the meeting. Walter Edgerton, } Clerks. Rebecca Edgerton, }

From the War.

A friend writing from Puebla under date of Oct. 25th. 'On the 9th inst. was fought the battle of Huamantla in which the heroic Capt. Walker fell. After the fall of Walker, the city was taken—the stars and stripes planted in the Grand Plaza and then to the dark dishonor of our soldiers it was plundered—and not a few innocent citizens were murdered in cold blood. I confess it touched my heart to see in the streets of that beautiful city, the mangled bodies of those who but a few hours before had been engaged in the useful task of life, lie "weltering in their own blood.'

'On the 9th inst. was fought the battle of Atlixco. Atlixco is situated 21 miles from this place. We (1,500 of us) marched that 21 miles, ten of which, we fought our way, cannonaded the city of Atlixco half an hour, in which time about two hundred balls and shells were thrown—entered the city at a charge, lay down to sleep in the Grand Plaza after having killed two hundred and nineteen, wounded three hundred and taken several prisoners. All this incredible as it may appear, was accomplished between the hours of ten A. M. and ten P. M.'

Gen. Scott has promulgated the following General Orders:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Mexico, Dec. 12, 1847.

1. The highways of Mexico, used or about to be used by the American troops, being still infested in many parts by those atrocious bands called Guerrillas and Rancheros, who, under instructions from the late Mexican authorities, continue to violate every rule of warfare observed by civilized nations, it has become necessary, in order to insure vigor and uniformity in the pursuit of the evil, to announce to all the views and instruction of general headquarters on the subject.

2. Every American post established in Mexico will daily push detachments or patrols as far as practicable, to disinfect the neighborhood, its roads and places of concealment.

3. No quarters will be given to known murderers or robbers, whether called guerrillas or rancheros, and whether serving under Mexican commissions or not.—They are equally pests to our Mexican towns, foreigners, and small parties of Americans, and ought to be exterminated.

4. Offenders of the above character, accidentally falling into the hands of American troops, will be momentarily held as prisoners—that is, not put to death without due solemnity. Accordingly they will be reported to commanding officers, who will without delay order a Council of War, for the summary trial of the offenders under the known laws of war applicable to such cases.

5. A council of war may consist of any number of officers, not less than three nor more than thirteen, and may for any flagrant violation of the laws of war, condemn to death or to lashes, not exceeding fifty, on satisfactory proof that such prisoner at the time of capture actually belonged to any party or gang of known robbers or murderers, or had actually committed murder or robbery upon any American officer or soldier, or follower of the American army.

The ship Cabala arrived at New Orleans on the 20th, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 30th ult. An army train was on the point of starting for the Mexican Capital when she left. Dates are also received two days later from the city of Mexico. Gen. Cushing's brigade with 5 pieces of artillery, and 80 wagons, had marched, as was supposed, for San Angel.

The steamer J. R. Thompson arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 11th inst. bringing dates from Brazos to the 4th. She brings no news of importance from Gen. Wool's headquarters. Orders had been issued recounting the forbearance hitherto exercised by the Americans towards the Mexicans in the prosecution of the war, which forbearance has been returned by persecution and abuse. The order goes on to say that all who countenance guerrillas in any way,

or fail to give notice of their whereabouts, if known, or pay tribute to them, shall be punished with severity.

It was reported at Vera Cruz, that Santa Anna had embarked at Acapulco for San Blas, and that Gen. Mejia had been killed in a guerrilla attack on Mazatlan, with many others, who went upon a night expedition from Chohula, for the purpose of apprehending some Mexican officers who were obnoxious. The skirmish resulted in the death of several Mexican officers.

Several American prisoners had been sent to Col. Childs for exchange, by Senor Zanezas, the former Governor of Puebla, who asked in return the liberation of C. J. Pavon. Colonel Childs refused the exchange, as the Mexicans were now very greatly indebted for persons liberated. Col. Childs complimented Senor Zanezas for his kind treatment of American prisoners, but declined his request to exchange.

Very Late From Oregon.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17th. By the arrival of a whale ship from New Bedford, Oregon dates of the 5th of June have been received. The news is not of very great importance.

An election for Governor was held on the 12th of May, which resulted in the re-election of Abernethy.

A party of nineteen men had left for the United States by the Southern route.

The people had suffered seriously from Indian disturbances, several of which had recently occurred.

There had been no rain for several months, from want of which, the crops were very backward, and the yield would, undoubtedly, be very small.

Infamous Attempt.

An attempt was made by some diabolical villain or villains, on Saturday night, to burn the Congregational Church in this village. A fire was kindled in the pulpit by the use of hay and some pieces of a segar box. When the sexton entered the house in the morning, he found it filled with smoke, and on examination the floor and stairs of the pulpit were discovered to have been considerably burned. The fire almost miraculously, seemed to have become extinguished.

What could have induced the commission of this crime, it is difficult to determine. It is attributed, however, to a spirit of revenge manifested this day and evening previous among several retailers of ardent spirits, against whom the law had been enforced, and one of whose number had found lodgings in the county jail, for a breach of the law in this regard. We most earnestly hope, whoever may be the guilty party, that justice may overtake him, and that he may suffer the most severe penalties of the law for this base and infamous crime. The public feeling is highly outraged, and no measures will be left untried to ferret out the villain.—Jackson Patriot.

Dinners and fees to the military heroes are now the order of the day, and are bestowed on the returned officers without distinction of rank, from Major-General Taylor down to a humble Lieutenant of a company. The dinners to Commodore Stockton, and to General's Quitman and Shields, are represented as "grand and magnificent affairs."

The latter was graced by the presence of nearly half the Senate, many members of the House, and several members of the Cabinet.

The Democracy of Ohio, in State Convention, have avowed their preference for Cass for President, and nominated Col. John B. Weller, "the hero of Monterey," for Governor. It is a great time for heroes about these days. The vote on the resolution nominating Cass stood, for it 237; against it, 23.

We have on hand a speech of John P. Hale in the U. S. Senate on the Mexican War, which we shall try to publish at length next week.

Mr. Giddings, in reply to a vote bestowed on him for refusing to vote for Winthrop for Speaker, announced that he would support no man who supported the War measures.

Mr. Pierce has introduced into the House a bill to defuse a homestead and exempt the same from forced sale in certain cases. It provides that a homestead shall consist of any quantity of land not exceeding forty acres, and the buildings and improvements thereon, to be selected by the owner, which said land shall not be included in any recorded town, plat or incorporated city or village, or instead thereof, at the option of the owner, a quantity of land, or homestead of a family, not exceeding one lot, being in either of the latter cases within a recorded town plat, or incorporated city or village: owned and occupied by any resident of this state, shall not be subject to forced sale on execution, or any other legal process from a court for any debt or debt, growing out of or founded upon contract, either express or implied, made after the third day of July, 1848.

VARIETY.

A DAY IN THE SOUTH.—The local department of a New Orleans paper of the 17th inst., contains an account of a row in the Common Council Chamber, (we should think such a Council somewhat un-common,) in the course of which Mr. Mackey threw an ink stand at Mr. DeSaul's head, hitting him on the temple and spattering the ink all over his face. In the evening, one Mrs. Amal H. Jones proceeded to the house of her friend, Mary Church, and gave her a severe drubbing with a cowhide, much to the amusement of a highly excited crowd of spectators, and greatly to the satisfaction of her own mind, disturbed by the green-eyed monster. On the same evening, two brothers named Ramirez, were severely stabbed in an affray, and the movements of the day were concluded by Mrs. Margaret Miller, who beat her husband within an inch of his life, and was bound over to keep the peace.

Some of the ladies who attended La Roy Sunderland's lectures on Paganism in Boston, have presented to him a gold watch valued at \$228.

THE MILKY WAY.—It is estimated that 1,023,200 gallons of milk are annually carried over the Pittsburg railroad.

In the matter of the Probate of the Will of Guy Beckley, deceased, on the 10th day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty eight—Present, Elias W. Skinner, Judge of Probate.

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The abolition of Slavery was declared in St. Barts, and its dependencies, on the 9th Oct. These are under the dominion of Sweden.

The Telegraph is in operation as far as Jackson, and the line is progressing towards Chicago.

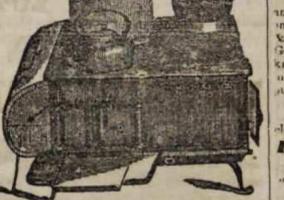
DIED.

On the 20th inst. at the residence of Glenville Lamb his son in law, BENNETT SEWALL, long a resident of this place.

HARDWARE &c.

THE subscribers have on hand one of the largest and best selected assortments of Hardware ever offered for sale in this State, comprising nearly every article usually called for in our line, all of which will be sold low.

B. B. & W. R. NOYES JR. 95 Woodward Avenue. 353-1/2 Jan. 20, 1848.



NEW COOKING STOVE, AND STOVES OF ALL KINDS!!!! THE Subscriber would call the attention of the public to

WOOLSON'S NEW PATENT COOKING STOVE, which they can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any cooking stove in use. For simplicity in operation, economy in fuel, and for unequalled baking and cooking qualities it is unequalled. The new and improved improvement introduced in its construction being such as to insure great advantages over all other kinds of cooking stoves.

These desirable qualities of a good cooking stove for family use, or for public houses, would do well calling and examining the above stove before purchasing elsewhere.

B. B. & W. R. NOYES JR. 76 Woodward Avenue. Detroit, Jan. 1, 1848.

TOOLS.—Carpenter's, Cooper's and Joiner's Tools for sale by B. B. & W. R. NOYES JR. Detroit Jan. 1, 1848.

NAILS.—300 kegs Eastern Nails for sale by B. B. & W. R. NOYES JR. Detroit, Jan. 1, 1848.

Hardware. THE subscribers have just received a large addition to their stock of Foreign and Domestic Ship Hardware, which makes their assortment very complete.

B. B. & W. R. NOYES JR. 76 Woodward Avenue. Detroit, Jan. 1, 1848.

NEW ARRIVAL! MRS. BUFFINGTON, WOULD respectfully inform her old customers and the public at large, that she has returned to Ann Arbor, at the old stand, a little above the depot, between Upper and Lower Town, where she has just received from New York, a large assortment of

Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods, Consisting in part of China Pearl Straw Bonnets, Tuscan Veil, Satin, and every other fashion of Bonnet that the New York market could afford. We buy on hand, and assortments of all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS. We will supply those Milliners who wish to buy, and we will sell them as they see fit to buy. We have Ribbons, Bonnets, Flowers, a Cape Coats, Silks made for Mourning Bonnets, Burlesque Dresses, Shawls, Gloves, Mitts, Lace Cap, Mullin de Laines, and other articles too numerous to mention.

We would say to the ladies, married or single, if they wish to learn the art of CUTTING LADIES' DRESSES BY RULE, we are ready to learn from three to six dollars out to a hair's breadth, or more. The most instructive given for THREE DOLLARS.

MRS. C. BUFFINGTON. Ann Arbor, Oct. 12, 1847. 354-1/2

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we publish, free of charge the names, residences, and business, of those who advertise in the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. WM. R. PENNY, Book Store, Ann Arbor. MATTHEWS, Druggist, Ann Arbor. T. A. HAVILLAND, Michigan, Ann Arbor. W. WILKINSON, Tailor, Ann Arbor. S. W. FOSTER & CO., Manufacturers, Scioto, W. W. WALKER, Machinist, Onondaga, Ann Arbor. C. PIGNETTE, G. H. P. Detroit. W. W. DEXTER & CO., Jewelers, Dexter. T. H. AUSTIN, Hair, Ac., Detroit. S. W. FOSTER, Pressing Machines, Scioto. CROCKER & SEYMOUR, Merchants, Jackson. T. H. AUSTIN, Hair, Ac., Detroit. C. CLARK, Law Office, Ann Arbor. F. G. BUNGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor. C. BLISS, Jeweler, Ann Arbor. F. J. B. CRAYNE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor. W. B. BRADSHAW, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor. COOK & RAYMOND, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor. W. A. BARNWELL, Merchant, Detroit. M. WHEELER, Merchant, Ann Arbor. B. BUNGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor. STEVENSON & ZIMMERMAN, Detroit. WM. S. BROWN, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor. J. V. TILMAN, C. Street, West, Detroit. HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, Detroit. DEX & ELDER, Tanners, Y. Detroit. H. B. MORSE, Jeweler, Detroit. Mrs. C. BUNGER, Milliner, Ann Arbor. J. H. LEAD, Merchant, Ann Arbor. G. F. LEXIS, Book, Printer. B. B. & W. R. NOYES JR., Hardware, Detroit.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.—WILLIAM COPY, Secy.—A. S. session of the Probate Office of the County of Ann Arbor, held at the Probate Office of the County of Ann Arbor, on the 10th day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty eight—Present, Elias W. Skinner, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Probate of the Will of Guy Beckley, deceased, on the 10th day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty eight—Present, Elias W. Skinner, Judge of Probate.

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ELIAS W. SKINNER, Judge of Probate.

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK!

C. BLISS, HAVING just returned from New York with a well selected assortment of goods pertaining to his line, he is now prepared to wait upon those who may favor him with a call, at his old stand on Main Street, opposite H. Beckers Brick Store. He is determined to be satisfied by any, and among a variety of articles will be added low.

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, Lepine and Common do, Gold Pins and Rings, Miniature Cases, Gold Pens, with CASES AS LOW AS \$2.

Plated and Britannia Candle Sucks, Plated and Brass Stuffers and Tongs, Castors, coral Necklaces, Knyed and common Flares, Fics, Accordeons, Violins and strings, extra Lows, finger rings, Bridges, &c. Guitars and strings, Music Boxes, Silver, German and Plated spoons, fine cutlery, patent Knives and pens, a great variety of toys, paraffin, wax, and pure clays, steel beads and brass wire.

Brass Clocks for \$3, and as hair, leather, tooth and nail.

Brushes; Combs, Wallets, &c. at 25 cents, in a great variety too numerous to mention. Call and examine for yourselves. Clocks, watches, and time pieces if very desirable.

NEATLY REPAIRED AND WARRANTED! N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver. Ann Arbor, Nov. 8, 1847. 344-1/2

HOMOEOPATHY.

BLACKWOOD & ELDRIDGE, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS, Office on Main st. opposite Crane's Block.

THIS FIRM, in preserving their end to the public, solicit no more favor, than an enlightened community may justly give their merits as a means of doing good. Since the introduction of Homoeopathy in this village, it has been constantly gathering laurels in the eyes of disease, and gaining the confidence of all who have seen and felt its superior efficacy over all other systems of medicine in losing the sick and restoring health. The cause regarded as a means to where it is light is seen. But we wish to state the numerous cures of the comparative merits of Homoeopathy, as Aliphthy—New School and Old School Medicine. Let all who are afflicted with the various forms of disease, mark the latest mortalities over her signature. Look at the long list of diseases, said by doctors to be incurable. What a fearful per centum of the great variety of afflictions has always proved fatal! What safety for the poor sufferer in the midst of the malignant epidemics that so often scourge our race! How futile the efforts of the Old School in the Chloroform, for instance, or low fever, and what a fearful consequence of the head, lungs or abdominal viscera; black tongue and erysipelas, &c. But how different the result and cheapness of treatment. Let tables show that all these diseases are not as they were, but as they are now.

The great faculty of Curative Diseases, are, or the most part, but rarely cured by Homoeopathy, as the standard of living witnesses can bear testimony. Many of whom, like the woman in the Signatures, had spent all their substance, and were cured by Homoeopathy. Let all who have had applied to Homoeopathy. And yet there are physicians who affect to sneer at every thing that improves in medicine, and show their eyes open just the light that we give them in the art of healing, holding it as their idea, they continually cry out, 'great! Dime of the "phre-nic!" But their fruitless shall know them.'

Tensets of each week, or as possible, shall be sent for the reception of patients, and those coming from a distance may not find the office on this day.

Ann Arbor, 19th Dec., 1847. 348

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!!! MASTICATION AND Articulation, M warranted by their being properly replaced.

S. D. BURNETT, will continue the practice of DENTISTRY in all its various branches, viz: Braces, Filling, and setting on all kinds of plates or teeth, from one eye to two. Old plates or teeth removed, and made to suit.

OFFICE over C. F. Thompson & Co's Shoe Store, Lower where repairs can be waited on at their dwellings.

W. F. DEXTER, Jeweler, Ann Arbor, Dec. 5, 1847. 295-1/2

